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WHOLE NO. 2077.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MILK AND WATER

They Are Sometimes Mixed Here,
Says Dr. Shorey.

SALE OF BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

Notice to Dealers is Served—A Phy-
sician Summoned—Schedule of
Poisons is Issued.

The postponed meeting of the Board
of Health was held yesterday.

The usual formal reports were read
and approved.

The Milk Inspector reported that he
had made examinations of milk from
different wagons throughout the
month. He found that there had been
adulteration with water ranging from
10 to 40 per cent.

The Food Inspector informed the
Board that he had examined samples
of butter from various places and had
found that butter substitutes were be-
ing generally sold without being so
marked. Some of it is sold as cooking
butter and some as island butter.

It was decided that Mr. Shorey be
allowed to instruct the secretary to
warn milk vendors upon their first of-
fense in selling adulterated milk.

It was moved and carried that the
President of the Board of Health, be
requested to draw up a notice for pub-
lication informing dealers and ven-
dors that the Board of Health will pro-
secute for certain offenses in regard to
the sale of adulterated articles under
Act 34, Session Laws of 1898.

Agent Reynolds was instructed to
procure bed nettings for the receiving
station at Kalihi.

The usual recommendation for li-
cense was made for Dr. Irwin and Dr.
Hodgens.

The resignation of J. M. Sims as
Milk Inspector was read and accepted.
Mr. Sims has been offered a more lu-
crative position, therefore he resigned.

As successor the Board appointed J.
Myrrhe.

Moved and carried that Dr. Sandow
be appointed Government physician at
Waimea.

It was voted that the secretary, after
having conferred with the president,
write a letter requesting Dr. MacMil-
lan to come to Honolulu and appear
before the Board of Health to defend
himself against certain charges
brought forward by residents of his
district.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to carry
out the following regulation for cul-
tivating taro in Waikolu Valley, ap-
proved July 28, 1897:

"The whole of the product to be de-
livered to the Board and the cultivator
to be paid for three-fourths of the
same at the ruling market rate. Any
cultivator neglecting his taro either by
not properly cultivating the same or by
neglecting to deliver the taro to the
Board when ripe to forfeit all his
rights to the same. And further that
no person cultivating taro at Waikolu
be allowed to remain away from the
Settlement over night."

The secretary was instructed to write to
Dr. Carter, of Koolau, asking him
in regard to the work there and if he
would accept the position of Govern-
ment physician for that district.

The matter of the late suicide and
selling poisons to irresponsible per-
sons was brought up by Chairman
Smith. By the passage of an act of
1888 this sale was prohibited, but
what should be considered as poison
was not designated. The following
schedules of poisons were adopted:

SCHEDULE A.

Drugs and chemicals which are not
to be sold except upon the prescription
or order of a duly licensed practitioner
of medicine:

Cocaine Murate, Codeine and salts
thereof, Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphine,
Opium and all preparations thereof ex-
cepting Paregoric and preparations of
Opium containing less than two grains to
the ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

Drugs and Chemicals which are only
to be sold to responsible parties, and
when properly labelled "Poison," and
of the sale of which an entry has been
made of the quantity sold, name of the
purchaser, purpose to be used for and
by whom sold, in a book regularly kept
for that purpose.

Aconite, Arsenic and its prepara-
tions, Belladonna and its preparations,
Corrosive Sublimate, Cyanide of Pot-
assium, Cantharides, Carbolic Acid,
Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Croton
Oil, Ergot, Muric Acid, Nitric Acid,
Oxalic and Sulphuric Acids, Red and

White Precipitate of Mercury, Iodide
of Mercury, Oil of Bitter Almonds, Oil
of Savine, Nux Vomica, Strychnia and
its salts, Sugar of Lead, Sulphate of
Zinc.

The following members were pre-
sent:
G. W. Smith, president in place of
Attorney General Cooper, absent; Sec-
retary Wilcox, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Em-
erson, L. D. Kellipio and E. C. Wina-
ton, appointed to fill the vacancy
caused by T. F. Lansing's election as
senator.

The Match Race.

Judging solely by his performance
of yesterday, the horse Bobolink is
about as rank a crab as ever tried to
skate over a course. He broke away to
the front four times before the word
was given, ran the wrong way of the
track a sixteenth, made McAuliffe
leave the saddle once, and then ran
like a cow. The very best Bobolink
could do was to lay alongside for the
first eighth. Then Sympathetic's Last,
ridden by the Cunningham new boy
from the coast, came home in a gal-
lop, with Bobolink an eighth behind.
The time for the three-quarters was
1:18 1/2, taken by Quinn and Cunn-
ingham. Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Cluney
and Col. Samuel Parker were the
judges and Durfee was the starter.
The post odds were 2 to 1 on Sympa-
thetic's Last. Several hundred dol-
lars changed hands at the track.

RIPE IN YEARS

Death of Dr. Hugo Stran-
genwald of this City.

Was Over 70 Years of Age—A Use-
ful Career—Had Long Been a
Toiler in Hawaii.

Dr. H. Stangenwald died at his resi-
dence on Nuanu street yesterday
morning. The funeral will take place
from the house this afternoon at 3
o'clock. The pall bearers are: J. B.
Atherton, W. W. Dimond, Fred Water-
house, W. O. Smith, Dr. J. M. Whitney
and Dr. C. B. Wood.

Dr. Stangenwald was born in Ger-
many a little over seventy years ago,
February 19, 1829. He early began the
study of medicine and surgery in Vi-
enna. The troubles of Europe drove
him to the United States in 1848, after
having served as a surgeon in the
great revolutionary movement. Lured
by the golden goddess he was one of
the pioneers of '49 who went to Cali-
fornia to get his portion of the fabu-
lous wealth. After a short stay in
the land of gold he came to the Islands
in 1850.

Soon after his arrival here he again
returned to Vienna to complete his
medical studies. He came back in a
few years, this time to stay. His skill
grew to be a byword among the na-
tives, among whom he enjoyed a large
practice. Since his retirement about
ten years ago he has passed the time
in caring for his estate and in sci-
entific study. Up to within a short time
ago he always went to his office at regu-
lar hours. Experiments in chemistry
and electricity were his forte.

He married Mary Dimond, daughter
of Henry Dimond, soon after his ar-
rival in the Islands. After her death
in 1869 he married her sister, Anne,
who is left a widow. Three children
were born, but all died suddenly at an
early age.

Admiral Kautz

Admiral Kautz reports that the situ-
ation at Apia is entirely quiet. The
trouble grew out of the fact that Ma-
taafa had been elected King by his
own tribes, but had not been recog-
nized by any foreign power. Disorder
ensued, in which there were threats
of pillage. Citizens of foreign coun-
tries went on board their respective
vessels. The shelling was done to pre-
vent Mataafa's threats from being car-
ried out, and to insure safety.

The Rear Admiral spoke of the criti-
cism he had received in the States,
but apparently it does not worry him
much.

NEW ORIENTAL LINER.

SAN DIEGO, May 19.—President A.
H. Butler of the California and Oriental
steamer line, announced tonight
that his company has chartered the
Norwegian steamer Thyra for three
years to ply between San Diego and
Hongkong. The Thyra is of 3200 tons,
and has the greatest carrying capacity
of any steamer in the Pacific. She is
new, and has only recently arrived in
the Pacific. She is now at Vladivostok,
and will leave Hongkong on her initial
trip to San Diego in about three weeks.

CASH IS YET SHY

But Bradstreet's Says Business
Condition is Better.

PROGRESS OF THE ISLANDS

A Prediction—Real Estate is Active
Prices of Standard Articles—
Advances—New Firms.

(From Q. H. Berrey's Hawaiian Mer-
cantile Agency Report for the fort-
night ending May 31, 1899.)

COMMERCIAL.

The end of the month has come and
we are glad to report a change in some
instances for the better. Here and
there the conditions of trade is reported
as slightly improved in volume but
cash receipts are small, while in other
quarters dullness and unsatisfactory
collections are complained of.

Dry goods and men's furnishings
notably have found their volume of
sales diminished.

We note great activity in island
trade, most all outgoing steamers carry
full cargoes of freight and return load-
ed with sugar.

To realize the rapid development of
these Islands since annexation, com-
pare this quarter's shipping receipts
with same period a year ago, and fig-
ures will show we are progressing.

We note great advancement in hard-
ware prices all along the line, in a cer-
tain degree, owing to the constant de-
mand and trust combine.

Bicycle trade is reported active; one
local firm reports an average of 45
sales per month.

Steamer Gaelic brought \$225,000 for
a local bank.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Canned goods reported firm.
Flour has declined slightly.
Bacon and hams firm.
Island rice, \$6.75.
Japanese rice, \$6.50.
Chinese rice, \$6.
Sugar 4 1/2.

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and de-
partures during the past two weeks:

Arrivals.	Departures.	
White	179	259
Portuguese	9	11
Hawaiians	9	3
Italians	2	82
Japanese	200	50
Chinese	108	396

BUILDING PERMITS.

John Walker, 1-story cottage, Puna-
hou, \$1000.
Rakaha, 1-story cottage, between
Cook street and Ward avenue, Kewalo,
Lanikai street, \$600.

CORPORATIONS.

Olson Sugar Co., Ltd.
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

REAL ESTATE.

The market is very active.
There is a brisk demand for subur-
ban property. During the last weeks,
there have been a number of good sales
reported.

Mortgage indebtedness has increased
during past two weeks \$14,756.
Recorded instruments have been as
follows:

Number.	Amount.	
Deeds	130	\$376,902.00
Mortgages	22	112,150.00
Leases	40	97,394.00
Releases	26	21,200.00
Chattel Mortgages	5	10,376.00
Bills of Sale	6	16,063.00
Assignment mortgages	7	8,000.00
Mortgages at 6 per cent	36,300.00	
Mortgages at 7 per cent	5,000.00	
Mortgages at 8 per cent	30,250.00	
Mortgages at 9 per cent	450.00	
Mortgages at 10 per cent	3,150.00	
Mortgages at 12 per cent	10,000.00	
No per cent recorded	24,000.00	

\$112,150.00

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Lime, \$1.75.
Cement, \$1.50.
N. W. Lumber per M., \$22.50.
T. G. Lumber per M., \$20.
Shingles per M., \$2.50.
Brick per M., \$13.
Cut nails per keg, \$3.50.
Wire nails per keg, \$3.75.

ADVANCEMENT IN MATERIALS.

Pig Iron jumped from \$8 per ton to
\$10.
Bar Iron jumped from \$20 per ton to
\$23.
Plate Iron jumped from \$25 per ton to
\$45.
3 1/4 Piping Iron jumped from \$1.75
per ton to \$7.50.

Silk and Cotton goods advanced 20
per cent.
Manila rope advanced 2 cents per
pound.

DRUGS.

Quinine advanced 50 per cent.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS FOR MAY.

Mikado Company, Hanalepe, Kauai;
Chas. Ah Hoo & Co., 15 Maunakea
street; Leong Wah Kee Co., Honolulu;
Hing Chan & Co., Market, Honolulu;
Hong Kee & Co., 306 King street;
Kwong Mow Sing & Co., Honolulu;
Ick Sing Hing Kee & Co., Hilo; The
Guide Publishing Co., Honolulu; Hop
Wan Co., Hilo; The Le Munyon Photo
Supply Co., Honolulu; Wong Duak
Chong Co., Honolulu; Honolulu Stock
Yards Co., Honolulu; Wan Sing Fruit
Co., Hilo.

NEW FIRMS.

S. Yemoto, Alea, Ewa; Ick Sing Hing
Kee Co., Hilo; Hong Kee, w. Front
street, Hilo; Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd.,
Queen street; W. T. Wheatly, 206 Mer-
chant street; Hing Lee Chan, Fort,
near Kukui.

STOCKS.

Since the organization of the second
Stock Exchange there has been con-
siderable activity in a number of local
securities. Stocks are firmer than they
have been for past six weeks; shares
by the hundreds in different planta-
tions have changed hands during the
past two days.

BY REV. WM. RADER

Note Commending Read-
ers Soon Appear Here.

Presentation of Shakespearean
Plays By Mr. and Mrs. Williams—
Season Tickets Sold.

The following letter was written by
Rev. Wm. Rader, who once visited Ho-
nolulu and is now pastor of the Third
Congregational church in San Fran-
cisco:

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Williams:

Before your departure for Honolulu
I desire to express my great apprecia-
tion of your interpretations of "Othello"
and "The Winter's Tale." Your rec-
itals not only instructed your hear-
ers upon the origin and history of the
plays but interpreted with real artistic
skill and insight the mind of Shake-
speare, giving a powerful expression of
the peculiar passion which plainly
dominates these masterpieces. I need
not add that the people of San Fran-
cisco were delighted with you and your
efforts. I hope all the people in Hon-
olulu may hear you, not once or twice,
but many times. Not since I have seen
Booth have I enjoyed two such Shake-
spearian representations.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will arrive by
the Australia next Wednesday. While
here they will give a series of Shake-
spearian recitals at the Y. M. C. A.
Nearly 150 season tickets have already
been sold. One of the pleasing features
of the entertainments will be the
Mendelssohn's score for A
Midsummer Night's Dream and Sulli-
van's for The Winter's Tale will be
given by a good orchestra. The recitals
give promise of being the literary and
society event of the season.

Mail Steamer Notes

The widow of the late Dan O'Connel
died at Sausalito on the 24th.

Gen. Lawton reports that the York-
town men captured by the Filipinos
are being cruelly treated. One of the
prisoners is Joe Dillon, formerly of
this city.

The new schooner of Hind, Ralph &
Co. of San Francisco, having on board
a party of excursionists, has started
for Alaska. She will afterwards come
to Hawaii.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller reached San
Francisco on the 22nd on the transport
Grant.

Piere J. Frein, formerly teacher of
Greek and French at Punahou, has
been appointed instructor in French at
Stanford University.

Dr. Gates, formerly surgeon on the
Belgia, has succeeded Dr. F. Sprague
on the Gaelic.

The picture of Miss Helen Wilder
appears in the Chronicle of May 25th.
Capt. J. B. Coghlan, formerly of the
Mare Island navy yard and the Raleigh,
has been placed in command on Puget
Sound.

At the Stanford commencement 165
diplomas were presented.

Tom Platt has come out in favor of
the renomination of McKinley.

The Newport has arrived at Manila
after an uneventful voyage.

Col. Summers, of the Second Oregon,
has been made a Brigadier General.

It has been discovered that N. C.
Creede, the miner, left a secret bank
credit of \$19,993.80.

The Japanese composite cruiser Hi-
yet has arrived at San Francisco. She
will return home by way of Honolulu
in a few weeks.

Elder U. J. Greene, of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (not
the Salt Lake faith) is instituting some
mission work at Waialeale.

THE DAY MARKED

Memorial Services Directed by
the G. A. R. Veterans.

PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY

Formation of the Column—Graves
Covered With Flowers—Ritual
Read—Oration of the Day.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With appropriate exercises Memo-
rial Day was observed in Honolulu.
The old veterans joined hands with
the young soldiers of the Republic in
paying fond tribute to the dead. With
beautiful blossoms they decked the
graves of the heroes of the great
struggle. Nowhere throughout the
United States was more fitting tribute
bestowed than in Honolulu. The pro-
cessions may have been larger, and
the exercises more elaborate, but no-
where was there a deeper feeling of
reverence and love and a better un-
derstanding of the true meaning of
Decoration Day.

The celebration was held under the
auspices of George W. de Long Post,
G. A. R. The program was brief, but
every number was well delivered. The
procession was not so large as has
marked the day in previous years. It
was well conducted, and the day was
not marred by a single untoward in-
cident.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the different
bodies who were to take part in the
procession began to arrive at the start-
ing point, Alakea and King streets.
They were assigned positions by Dr.
N. B. Emerson, the grand marshal.

The fluttering flags and the music of
the bands gave spirit to the occasion.
At 2:30 o'clock the column began to
move up Alakea street to Emma, to
Vineyard, to Fort, to School, to Nu-
anu, to the cemetery.

Two of the mounted police rode
ahead and cleared the way. Immedi-
ately behind them was the Kameha-
meha band, the members looking neat
and natty in their uniforms of gray.

After them came the sixteen-file
front from Battery I of the Sixth Ar-
tillery. The men were commanded by
Sergt. Shell, and marched with the
precision of the trained soldier.

The stalwart sailors of the Iroquois,
in the marine service uniform, were
next in line, and showed up well.

Col. Jones and staff, mounted, of the
N. G. H., followed. After them came
the Government band discoursing mel-
ody.

The two battalions of the National
Guard, led by Maj. Ziegler and Maj.
Camara were next in order. All the
companies turned out well and made
one of the best showings of any of the
bodies in the procession.

Members of the George W. de Long
Post, G. A. R., followed in carriages.
After them came President Dole and
Minister Mott-Smith, accompanied by
Col. Soper and Maj. Potter.

Citizens in carriages and on foot
brought up the rear.

Upon arriving at the entrance of the
cemetery the soldiery opened ranks
for the G. A. R. and the President and
staff. The column then marched
through the cemetery to the little plot
where reposed the remains of those
who died here after having taken
part in the nation's great struggle.

On all sides the various graves
showed the touches of loving hands.
Beautiful flowers of all kinds formed
into designs of loveliness, were placed
in profusion over the grassy mounds.

The G. A. R. plot had been prepared
for the services. A stand had been
erected for the speakers and distin-
guished guests, and seats had been ar-
ranged for the veterans.

The program was as follows:

The Alliance Assurance Co., of Bos-
(ON. 2011)

CITY OF PARIS

Famous Atlantic Liner Has Another Mishap.

STRUCK SHORE THIS TIME

Stranded Near a Wreck—No Loss of Life—Passengers Taken Off—Hope of Saving the Ship.

FALMOUTH, May 21.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the manacles early this morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport Mohegan lies, and five miles from Falmouth. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, called at Cherbourg and picked up fifty passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock last evening. Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, at high tide and in a dense fog she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel rendering assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 380, were brought to Falmouth, where the obtained lodgings for the night.

Captain Watkins reported that his ship was lying comfortably in smooth water, and there was no occasion for any alarming reports. He reported the passengers and crew all well.

The first indication of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout shouted that there was something looming ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life-saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm, and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea, the boats could be managed with entire safety.

Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instruction of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

It is suggested that as this is only their second trip from Cherbourg, the officers of the Paris were not familiar with the course. The crew of the Paris are still aboard the vessel.

It is believed that the steamer has a large rent in her bottom in the forward part of the ship. Tugs are standing by her and will assist in an effort to get her off the rocks.

Further details of the disaster show that when the vessel struck the crew were summoned on deck. The passengers appearing were met in the companion way with comforting words and assurances of their safety. Exceptional coolness was shown on all sides, the stewards distributing coffee and stimulants to all who desired them.

Captain Watkins had his gig lowered and rowed ashore in order to ascertain his whereabouts and to telegraph to Falmouth for tugs to assist his ship. In the meantime rockets were sent up and signal guns were fired.

When dawn broke every one on board was relieved to find the shore on one side and lifeboats lying near by on the other. The vessel lay with her head to the southwest, the reversing of her engines having put her broadside on to the rocks. Happily the sea was smooth and there was no wind. Otherwise there would probably have been a different tale to tell.

The dangers of the vicinity were strikingly brought home to the passengers and crew by the masts of the wrecked steamer Mohegan, which are sticking out of the water, and by a miserable bell buoy, which tolls almost constantly, as though sounding a death knell.

When Captain Watkins returned from his trip ashore he learned that there was already considerable water in the hold, and the tugs which had arrived stood by in readiness for any emergency. All the passengers were transferred to the tug Dragon, but beyond the clothes they wore they took nothing with them. They were land-

ed at Falmouth shortly after 7 o'clock, the local agents of the American line meeting them and providing them with every care and quartering them at the various hotels and the Sailors' Home.

When the Paris struck the tide was within an hour of the flood, and this proved insufficient to raise her off the rocks. Hundreds of people visited the scene during the day.

It is stated that those in charge of the Paris were so perfectly confident that they were pursuing the proper course that the vessel was steaming eighteen or nineteen knots an hour when they struck.

In connection with the accident to the Paris it will be of interest to mariners and travelers to hear that persistent agitation since the wreck of the Mohegan has at last induced the Trinity brethren to act, and last week they promised to erect a gas-lighted, automatic sound-producing buoy on the manacles in place of the useless bell buoy now there. Gangs of men on lighters have gone to the stranded steamer to take off the belongings of the passengers.

DUTY TO PUBLIC

The Relation of the Physician to the Community.

REMARKS BY DR. WOOD

Discussions of the Medical Men—Typhoid New Here—Dangers of Tuberculosis.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The second session of the annual convention of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held last evening. There were about twenty doctors present, and an interesting evening was passed.

Dr. F. Howard Humphris presented an able paper on tuberculosis. It concluded with a resolution that efforts be made to instruct the public as to the danger of tuberculosis. In the discussion which followed Surgeon-Major Wood told of a new treatment which has been recently discovered, and which has been used with good results. The paper read by Dr. Humphris will be published in different languages.

Surgeon-Major Wood presented some pathological specimens, and a thorough discussion of fevers, especially typhoid, was entered into. The general impression was that typhoid has become more prevalent during recent years. Surgeon-Major Wood spoke of a new method for detecting the fever, even months after it has been in the blood.

Tonight the last session of the convention will be held. More papers will be presented. Tomorrow evening the Association will give a banquet to members and invited guests.

At the meeting Monday evening the following officers were elected: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Dr. F. R. Day, vice-president; Dr. C. L. Garvin, secretary; Dr. R. P. Myers and Dr. C. B. Wood were elected members of the executive committee to act in conjunction with the above-named officers.

The retiring president, Dr. C. B. Wood, delivered a masterly address in which he dwelt on the fact that the medical profession would be appreciated in proportion to the interest it showed in the general health of the community.

Will Come This Way.

Two new steamers have been added to the fleet of colliers engaged in the coast trade. They are both in New York at present, but will soon be on their way to this side of the continent. James Jerome, owner of the Leelanaw, Mackinaw, Washtenaw and Progress, has just purchased the Matteawan in New York. She is a vessel of 2480 tons net register, and has a carrying capacity of 5000 tons. From New York she will go to Norfolk, Va., there to load for Honolulu, from which port she will come to San Francisco. The Pacific Coast Company has purchased the collier Miami, a vessel of 2292 tons register. She will come around from New York in ballast.—S. P. Chronicle, May 18th.

ONE APPLICATION RELIEVES THE PAIN.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

Puna plantation is to be floated with in a fortnight.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to May 31, 1899.

GENTLEMEN.

Arnold, A. Adams, I.
Anderson, J. F. Allen, R. L.
Aund, A. Alexander, A. B.
Brown, E. C. Baptist Mission of
Brown, T. F. Church
Bagley, D. H. Buckman, S. W.
Bonquemaire, A. Bush, J. A.
Mie. Boroko, Sunaw-
Bartow, Mr. giro E.
Bashford, C. Boucher, H.
Belsley, C. Brown, J. H.
Besser, P. (2) Brush, C.
Boyer, Lt. E. H. Brown & Co. Mess
Bolster, A. Brandt, O. A.
Brunsmann, E. (3) Buck, S.
Broadfield, J. Bush, F.
Barnard, O. Benzel, Mr.
Carson, F. Codicillos, Mr.
Campbell, T. Cramer, C.
Caron, J. E. Cru, J. K.
Carter & Turner Cunningham, J.
Callyrova, B. H. Cue, G.
Campbell, J. D. Cullinen, G. O.
Campbell, A. B. Central Pub. Co.
Canney, P. Chamberlain, C. P.
Clarke, L. Clarke, W.
Carlson, C. Condon, G.
Campbell, W. Cowan, J.
Charmard, H. Corpro, F. L.
Clark, C. H. Cummings, C. L.
Cordes, G. Croall, N. G. (5)
Conn, J. D. Crawley, J. F.
Cook, M. B. Cugrowa, K.
Conson, J. E. Cumming, Mr.
Chicago Dental Cuis, L.
Parlor (2)

Daniel, H. Day, C. (2)
Davis, R. Davis, F.
Davis, W. Denny, C. D.
Dean, Mr. Devine, S.
Denny, E. W. De Saxe Mfg Co.
Dabek, J. Dimond, W. H. (3)
Douglas, G. H. Donnelly, W.
Donnelly, W. J. Dyer, E.
Evans, E. C. Capt. Evans, A. J.
Ernstberger, J. N. Elmendorf, J. D. (5)
Earp, F. Eckert, M.
Edmonds, H. H. Emerson, C. F. (2)
Ewing, W. M.

Farragher, J. F. Feary, L.
Finch, W. W. Ford, G.
Foster, H. W. Frenberg, H. A.
Freemont, A. C. Fulton, A. F. (2)
Garlin, J. Gould, C. B.
Gardner, E. Griffin, Mr.
Giddings, K. A. Gt. Western Boll-
Grunwald, J. er Mfg Co. (4)
Graham, W. H.
Gaudie, J. (4) Groesbeck, J. R. (4)
George, N. (2) Green & Griffiths
Glen, J. (3) Grimwood, Mr.
Goodwin, A. S. Gray, D. W. -
Goldman, A. (2)

Harvey, J. Hanson, J. J.
Hanson, J. J. Harn, B. H.
Harr, R. (2) Hewett, M.
Hallenberg, F. C. Hill, J.
Halt, R. Hiltz, J.
Haug, F. Helley, Mr.
Henderson, C. Hooper, N.
Hendrickson, Howard, C. H.
Hilvers, R. Horner, D. E.
Hitchcock, H. A. Holmes, F.
Hodge, C. V. R. Hunt, C. A. Z.
Hollensen, P. Houston, E. D.
Hollisen, P. Holsen, P.
Horn, Mr. T. Horn, Mr. T.
Hiram, Mrs. C. Higgins, Mrs. M. G.
Harris, Miss A. (2)
Hicks, Mrs. G.
Hicks, Mrs. G.

Johnson, Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. H. H.
Johnson, Mrs. C. D. Johnson, Mrs. G. A.
Johnson, Miss J. E. Jackson, Mrs. G. A.
Kavanaugh, Mrs. Kratz, T.
Kobbe, Miss Kitting, Senora F.
Lazarus, Mrs. K. Lowrey, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, Miss E. Long, Mrs. C. A.
Lindsay, Mrs. L. Lamberson, Mrs. S. B.
Long, Mrs. A. (2) Larson, Mrs. C. A.
Low, Mrs. G. (2) (3)
Lucas, Miss L. Meyer, Mrs. W. F.
Meek, Mrs. K. Marshall, Miss Ros.
Mauer, Miss Mose, Mrs. E.
Muller, Miss N. Mayers, Mrs. M.
Morrison, Mrs. W. Newman, Mrs. C.
Nichell, Mrs. J. T. Phillips, Mrs. M.
Parker, Mrs. G. Pfaffhauser, Mrs. H.
Ringland, Mrs. G. Reewcastle, Miss M.
S. (2) Robinson, Mrs. H. S.
Roman, Miss S. Reuse, Mrs. J.
Rose, Miss L. Richards, Mrs. J.
Robinson, Miss E. Revuna, Miss S.
Rice, Miss M.

Stanley, Mrs. N. Scott, Mrs. H. H.
Seymour, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. W. S.
Stewart, Mrs. E. Shevman, Mrs. M. E.
Short, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. W. A.
Smith, Mrs. G. D. Shultz, Mrs. C. H.
Snow, Miss J. E. Schweitzer, Mrs. C.
Stone, Mrs. R. Sturge, Miss L. (12)
Styne, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. H. C.
Schleifer, Miss F. Schneider, Miss C.
Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. N.
Tilton, Mrs. E. Thompson, L.
Thomas, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Mrs. W.
Taylor, Miss A. Teffany, Mrs. C.
Veal, Mrs. E. Von Schmidt, Miss C. J.

White, Mrs. L. G. Williams, Mrs. C. W.
Winter, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss G.
Wagner, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss G.
White, Mrs. C. S. Wolfson, Mrs. F.
Weight, Miss M. Wood, Mrs. W.
Willett, Mrs. W. Woodward, Miss J.
M. (2) Williams, Mrs. S. E.
Young, Miss R. Young, Miss



THE PRESIDENT'S PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

These gentlemen, comprising the commission appointed by the president to investigate the political conditions in the Philippines, have issued a proclamation assuring the Filipinos of the good will of the United States and guaranteeing civil and religious liberty and a stable government. The supremacy of this government will be enforced throughout the archipelago, says the proclamation.

Tillemann, H. K. Thompson, W. Thompson, T. Tobin, A. E. Vandorn, E. Walker, W. Watson, W. Weed, W. E. Wesels, G. G. Wesel, G. Webb, S. H. Welch, O. Whitney, G. A. Wheeler, F. F. Williams, C. Wilhelmsen, W. Winter, J. Wolf, E. G. Wolley, W. Wright, N. W. Young, L. G. Zimmerinden, A. Zink, R. Zaczek, J.

LADIES.

Ahman, M. Auld, Mrs. C. L.
Adams, Mrs. C. P. Abbott, Mrs. M. R.
Agala, Miss Adams, Mrs. M. B.
Brush, Mrs. P. Berry, Mrs. J.
Bjorkman, Mrs. E. Brewer, Miss M. A.
Boman, Miss M. Baxter, Miss J.
Barber, Mrs. L. Bowers, Mrs. N.
Brown, Mrs. K. F. Borge, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs. H. W. Berry, Miss E.
Bartels, Miss H. (2)
Cooney, Miss Cummings, Miss
Cooke, Mrs. C. F. F. (3)
Cotes, Miss V. Clark, Mrs. L.
Conner, Miss E. A. Clement, Mrs. S. M.
Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Clark, Mrs. A.
Devlin, Mrs. D. Dempsey, Mrs. W.
Day, Mrs. H. Drake, E. N.
Dodd, Mrs. G. Dow, Mrs. J.
Davies, Mrs. L. Douglas, Mrs. U. S.
Dunn, Mrs.
Elenberg, Mrs. Emery, Miss G. E.
Eckald, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. E. B.
Fisher, Mrs. J. Frazer, Mrs. E.
Greene, Miss A. Gerona, Mrs. M.
Groesbeck, Mrs. M. Greene, Mrs. M. A.
Gibbs, Mrs. H. F. H.
Horn, Mrs. T. Herbert, C. L.
Hiram, Mrs. C. Horn, Mrs.
Higgins, Mrs. M. G. Harris, Miss A. (2)
Iricksen, Mrs. G.
Johnson, Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. H. H.
Johnson, Mrs. C. D. Johnson, Mrs. G. A.
Johnson, Miss J. E. Jackson, Mrs. G. A.
Kavanaugh, Mrs. Kratz, T.
Kobbe, Miss Kitting, Senora F.
Lazarus, Mrs. K. Lowrey, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, Miss E. Long, Mrs. C. A.
Lindsay, Mrs. L. Lamberson, Mrs. S. B.
Long, Mrs. A. (2) Larson, Mrs. C. A.
Low, Mrs. G. (2) (3)
Lucas, Miss L. Meyer, Mrs. W. F.
Meek, Mrs. K. Marshall, Miss Ros.
Mauer, Miss Mose, Mrs. E.
Muller, Miss N. Mayers, Mrs. M.
Morrison, Mrs. W. Newman, Mrs. C.
Nichell, Mrs. J. T. Phillips, Mrs. M.
Parker, Mrs. G. Pfaffhauser, Mrs. H.
Ringland, Mrs. G. Reewcastle, Miss M.
S. (2) Robinson, Mrs. H. S.
Roman, Miss S. Reuse, Mrs. J.
Rose, Miss L. Richards, Mrs. J.
Robinson, Miss E. Revuna, Miss S.
Rice, Miss M.

Stanley, Mrs. N. Scott, Mrs. H. H.
Seymour, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. W. S.
Stewart, Mrs. E. Shevman, Mrs. M. E.
Short, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. W. A.
Smith, Mrs. G. D. Shultz, Mrs. C. H.
Snow, Miss J. E. Schweitzer, Mrs. C.
Stone, Mrs. R. Sturge, Miss L. (12)
Styne, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. H. C.
Schleifer, Miss F. Schneider, Miss C.
Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. N.
Tilton, Mrs. E. Thompson, L.
Thomas, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Mrs. W.
Taylor, Miss A. Teffany, Mrs. C.
Veal, Mrs. E. Von Schmidt, Miss C. J.
White, Mrs. L. G. Williams, Mrs. C. W.
Winter, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss G.
Wagner, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss G.
White, Mrs. C. S. Wolfson, Mrs. F.
Weight, Miss M. Wood, Mrs. W.
Willett, Mrs. W. Woodward, Miss J.
M. (2) Williams, Mrs. S. E.
Young, Miss R. Young, Miss

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Evans, Mrs. M. G. Murray, M.
Pettie, Mrs. J. T. Orben, D.
Schachler, W. Votrodt, A. F.
Willie, H.

PARCELS POST.

Hudson, J. C. Mooney, Mrs. H.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Thomas, C. D.

Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advised Letters."

JOSE M. OAT, Postmaster General, Honolulu, H. I., May 31, 1899.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

THERE IS SCARCELY a month in the year when people do not find something in the furniture line that needs repairing. Couches and Chairs are to be covered and it is of course your aim to get the most stylish material for a reasonable price. We would like you to come around and inspect our GOODS. We have numerous different patterns and stylish designs.

About

Bedroom Sets

with us means a well finished set of seven pieces of SOLID OAK OR OAK.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned.

The workmanship is perfect and every joint as true as will be found in HIGH GRADE Goods.

We have just received a large shipment of

Single and Double Mattresses.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. There are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dautlon Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green), Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. CLOSING IN 1899

A CABLE ISLAND

Important Landing Point Seized by Japan.

UNITED STATES HEADED OFF

Use of Wake Island is Now Forced—The Honolulu Line—Survey Ship Route.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: I learned today that the attention of the State Department has been called to the recent occupation by Japan of Marcus Island, in the Pacific. The acquisition of this island by Japan has had the effect of causing a change in the instructions given to the collier Nero, which is surveying the cable route proposed by Rear Admiral Bradford.

This route avoids Wake island, which was taken possession of by the gunboat Bennington in the name of the United States, and contemplated the laying of a cable between Honolulu and Midway Island, acknowledged to be American, which possesses a harbor capable, with slight improvements, of accommodating vessels of light draught.

The distance between Honolulu and Midway is 1160 miles. The proposition was then to connect Midway and Marcus Island, 1500 miles apart, with Guam, the next cable station, being only 840 miles distant from Marcus Island.

Marcus Island is 1000 miles from Yokohama, and was placed by the United States man-of-war Tuscarora in 1874, in latitude 23 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 154 degrees east.

Reports received at the Navy Department regarding Wake Island show that it is of little value as a cable station, being but a few feet above the sea, and frequently submerged.

ITS INDISPUTABLE.

Because Its in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses his statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were his case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask Are they genuine? The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of Kukulua, this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s, some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pains left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, Wholesale Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The male importers and dealers are happy over the sharp demand for this class of stock. Very heavy purchases of males have been made lately for both new and old plantations.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain, in his valuable treatise on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," traces step by step the gradual shifting of power from the Sovereign to the Parliament, and the growth, by unwritten law, of the responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons instead of the Throne.

This phase of English political history is especially interesting to those, in these islands, who once undertook to make the Kings of Hawaii responsible to the Legislature and not to the people. This could not be accomplished by changing the written law, because the mass of the people were indifferent to the source of responsibility.

Those who undertook to make the Hawaiian King responsible to the people had not before them the history of gradual growth of the principle of Ministerial responsibility in England to the Legislature and not to the King. A written law providing for such responsibility would have had no force in England, because the people had to be educated to understand its necessity. The provision in the Hawaiian Constitution of '87 was based on a theory, but was without a popular foundation that demanded it.

Mr. Taylor in his valuable work explains how George III had assumed the power of governing, using his Ministers as agents without responsibility, and Parliament, divided by rival leaders, had permitted it. But the strong English head was thinking over this absolutism and suspected it. Finally, in his troubles, the King went to Pitt for aid, and made him First Minister, and in the course of time Pitt took from the King the responsibility of governing, and responsibility to Parliament was established.

This admirable account of the growth of Parliamentary power is especially interesting, because it shows how impracticable the attempts were to establish parliamentary government here, twelve years ago. Whoever shall write the history of our little monarchy will, if he studies the growth of this popular government in England, be able to explain its failure in Hawaii.

To the American student this history of Parliamentary government is especially attractive, because it shows that the Revolutionary War was not due to any hatred by the British of the American colonies, or any desire to conquer them, but was due to the arbitrary power of the King, which, at that time, could not be controlled by Parliament.

It has been the practice for over a hundred years for American teachers and historians to put the blame of carrying on the Revolutionary War upon the British nation, and three generations have lived and died in America, in ignorance of the truth. It is now left to American historians, educated to better research, and with impartial judgments, to show the American people that they have been misled, and have filled the national reservoirs of feeling with a careless bitterness and hatred.

One of the most interesting statements made by Mr. Taylor is that the makers of our own great Constitution, framing it at the time when the King, and not the Ministers ruled in England, gave the President large powers, and made the Cabinet merely his servants. It was not until after the Constitution had been adopted that the principle of Parliamentary government was established in England, and the King was made only the nominal head of the government. Had this principle been established before the adoption of the Constitution, it is probable that our present system of Executive responsibility would have followed the English precedent, and the President would not have had the veto power, and the Cabinet would have been at the disposition of Congress.

THE SWEDES.

The U. S. Consul residing in Sweden informs the State Department that the wages of a Swedish laborer are \$48.24 per annum, although, in some places, they are as high as \$70.00. Special wages during the harvesting season are fifty-one cents per day.

Of the 325,446 farmers, 275,000 are their own masters and work their own land. The Consul also states that "good crops are scarce." During the year 1900, 100,000 tons of beef sugar were produced, in three times the quantity produced in 1899.

Although there has been an enormous emigration to the United States, a rate of wages of \$1 per month appears to be insignificant. To this should probably be added the value of cost of board. The reason why every able-bodied laborer in the country does

not emigrate to the Northwestern States are not given.

Although the Consul states that good help is scarce, the rate of wages continues low for some reason which does not appear. Societies for promoting emigration to America are common, and assist the emigrants without violating the laws of the United States. It is possible that the best class of farm laborers have already emigrated, and those remaining at home are not, as a class, desirable. As pioneers or builders of States the Swedish farmers have no superiors. More quickly than the Italians or the Portuguese they adopt Anglo-Saxon ways. The qualities which make them sturdy settlers do not make them tractable laborers for hire.

What is needed here is a class of laborers who will civilize slowly. The tendency of a rapid civilization here will be to destroy the present harmonious division of the profits of sugar-making between the laborer and the capitalist.

JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

One of the most remarkable journals in the Orient is the Japan Weekly Times, published in the English language, and edited by Japanese. There is no better proof of the capacity of the Japanese scholars than the contents of this journal. Few of the journals in the States show as accurate knowledge of the English language and diction. The editorials of the most literary journals are not prepared with more care. The absence of any idioms or parts of speech which usually betray the alien in the use of the English language are not found in this journal. Its use of our language is far above its use by the average American editor, which may be accounted for by the fact that these Japanese editors have studied the English language and composition more thoroughly than the average American editor has.

The progressive Japanese foresee the final domination of the English language, in commerce at least, and they urge that steps be taken to make the educated Japanese masters of it. That they have already succeeded in publishing a journal in their own country which is read by their own people is a most significant fact. That these Japanese editors are quite superior to the average American editor in the correct use of the English language is most creditable to the Japanese education.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the successful Governor of Santiago, in the North American strenuously insists upon "the absolute necessity of keeping Americans and all others than the inhabitants of the island and of Cuba out of office in Cuba." He says: "The appointment of Americans to office here, except as above stated, is regarded by the people as a great injustice; and, if we are here to teach them to govern themselves, it would seem that the best way to begin is by letting them try, standing here and ourselves simply to supervise, and, if necessary, check, when we see affairs going wrong." That is sound doctrine—"let them try"—and it has been repeatedly urged as the only way in which a people can become truly self-governing. The same general method should be adopted for Porto Rico as well, notwithstanding that Porto Rico has been annexed to the United States. No "carpet-baggers" should apply. By such methods these two West India islands can be transformed and made happy prosperous abodes for their own people.

President McKinley is without doubt in favor of this method of governing both Cubans and Filipinos.

Even to us, the proud citizens of the Republic, there seems something unreal about this proposition of Gen. Wood. We have failed to apply it to our own fellow-citizens, the Indians, because the Indian administration involved so much welcome hostility to the working parties. Can the President withstand the pressure of the "carpet-baggers"? Can he withstand the pressure of Congressmen and bosses to whom he must look for aid in securing the laws for the government of the dependencies? Let us not expect too much. If a small army of carpet-baggers are sent down to Cuba in order to warm their political toes, it is better than sending a large army of them. Changes in policy must not be too violent.

The people of the whole like Gen. Wood and Gen. Ludlow, and may favor their retention in office. But Gen. Quay may defeat the wishes of the people unless it becomes doubtful and ugly.

It would not be surprising if the administration of our military and the dependencies were asked for its history and wisdom. The income deriving from the islands may be put in a box and shipped to Cuba and the Philippines with absolute men who are seeking reputation in such a light reputation.

The military men, whose places are secured for life, will be on the whole, the best instructors of the darker races in the art of self-government.

DEWEY.

The nation has become fascinated in its admiration of the commander of the fleet that destroyed Spain's power at Manila. It seems to another him with admiration expressed in the use of his name.

If the Admiral should land in San Francisco, and travel across the continent, he would find remembrance of his name at every point. The pilot boat "Dewey" would take his vessel to her anchorage. He would drive to his hotel past several "Dewey" restaurants. A brand of "Dewey" cigars would be offered to him as he stepped out of his carriage. He would be treated as "Dewey" cocktail, and he would find the "Dewey" trade mark on the things he bought. At his breakfast he would be treated to "Dewey" omelette, and his wine would be of the "Dewey" vintage. A census would show that over a million cents and ships bore the name of "Dewey." When he traveled Eastward it would be in the "Dewey" Pullman. If he looked out of the window of the sleeper as it sped through the mountains, he would see "Dewey" streets, and "Dewey" gin mills. At the eating station he would find "Dewey" baked beans and "Dewey" doughnuts. Food parcels would pass up to him for appreciation a multitude of ladies named "Dewey." He would see pictures under changing the "Dewey" express up the mountain, and in every drug store the "Dewey" vermifuge. The newspapers would offer him the "Life of Dewey" and compilations of "Dewey" anecdotes. He passed the asylum for aged and decrepit patients, he would hear them murmur with delight or bewilderment, "Why is Dewey like a—"

"Because he is a—"

And the superintendent of the asylum would present him with an album on whose blank pages were inserted the following sentences: "Dewey" was a member of the "Metaphysical Society" to which Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Martineau, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Argyll, Tennyson and Ruskin belonged for some years. Although each one had most vigorous opinions of his own, they all became friendly and sympathetic in the search for truth. Huxley said, they all came to love each other as brothers. It was a case of reaching a mutual understanding. Each maintained his own opinions, but tolerated those of his friends. "The society died of two more work," said Huxley. Yet no man more cordially hated the teachings of Huxley than the Catholic members of the club. We see the same anomaly in the pleasant social relations existing between Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of the very orthodox Evangelist, and Col. Robert Ingersoll. There is also a guarded intercourse among clergymen of different denominations in social intercourse, in the cities where only a little experience in life teaches the clergymen that men do not make good material for manufacturing the highways of life, and that only solid deeds, like granite stones, make the best foundation.

Mr. Gladstone, until the end, was a strong pillar in the Church of England, but he discovered in early life that when the churches drew their forces into black holes, and spent their time fighting at each other through the loop holes, there was no real progress. While he and Professor Huxley and Cardinal Manning could not agree on certain propositions, they did most cordially agree on other propositions which involved the truth, and the truth only.

It is in this general emancipation from bigotry, the growing willingness to be tolerant, the desire to co-operate in reaching the truth, that lies the hope of the churches in the future. The great men are the most tolerant.

It seems not to have occurred to the theologians as a distinct body, that the Master neither suggested nor permitted denominations in His time, and urged his followers to make a solid front in His name. Instead of consolidating a division and scattering of forces, so that even in affairs regarding charity and the physical improvement of men, there has been no agreement. What Swift said in his time, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another," is only a modified truism today.

The spectacle of a learned Catholic Cardinal Manning was, of a brilliant member of the Church of England, as Gladstone was, and of a professional agnostic, as Huxley was, all united in a sincere love for natural truth, remains as a tradition of a singular liberality in some great hearts, who have been leaders of men.

A LOVE FEAST.

Professor Huxley, the agnostic, was a member of the "Metaphysical Society" to which Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Martineau, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Argyll, Tennyson and Ruskin belonged for some years. Although each one had most vigorous opinions of his own, they all became friendly and sympathetic in the search for truth. Huxley said, they all came to love each other as brothers. It was a case of reaching a mutual understanding. Each maintained his own opinions, but tolerated those of his friends. "The society died of two more work," said Huxley. Yet no man more cordially hated the teachings of Huxley than the Catholic members of the club. We see the same anomaly in the pleasant social relations existing between Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of the very orthodox Evangelist, and Col. Robert Ingersoll. There is also a guarded intercourse among clergymen of different denominations in social intercourse, in the cities where only a little experience in life teaches the clergymen that men do not make good material for manufacturing the highways of life, and that only solid deeds, like granite stones, make the best foundation.

Mr. Gladstone, until the end, was a strong pillar in the Church of England, but he discovered in early life that when the churches drew their forces into black holes, and spent their time fighting at each other through the loop holes, there was no real progress. While he and Professor Huxley and Cardinal Manning could not agree on certain propositions, they did most cordially agree on other propositions which involved the truth, and the truth only.

It is in this general emancipation from bigotry, the growing willingness to be tolerant, the desire to co-operate in reaching the truth, that lies the hope of the churches in the future. The great men are the most tolerant.

It seems not to have occurred to the theologians as a distinct body, that the Master neither suggested nor permitted denominations in His time, and urged his followers to make a solid front in His name. Instead of consolidating a division and scattering of forces, so that even in affairs regarding charity and the physical improvement of men, there has been no agreement. What Swift said in his time, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another," is only a modified truism today.

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COOKING SCHOOLS.

Seven years ago at Atkinson, of Boston, preached the gospel of good cooking for the poor as well as the rich. Though he may be mistaken in his opinions about expansion, he has done a vast service to humanity in showing how the poor could have good food at the same price they now pay for bad food. He established the New England Kitchen in Boston. It was a revelation in the art of preparing food. He gave light in the art of wholesome living. Only with time and patience have the "common" people been led to adopt his methods, and progress is rapid.

He fights habits and traditions. A branch establishment was then opened in the city of New York. Fine soups were furnished at ten cents per quart. One firm of Jews furnished these working women at noon with a meal from the kitchen. They said it and to keep their laborers well fed, it was decided by some that good soups should be furnished at the price named. A quart of tomato soup made in the kitchen was taken by a rich lady, interested in the enterprise, to Belmont.

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Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORRWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, 25c.

leo. He tasted it and said, "I cannot do better in my own kitchen."

The difficulty in introducing dishes prepared in the Kitchen arose from the belief of the poor that they could save money by purchasing and preparing their own food. The pennies count with them. As they did not know how to figure on cost, it was difficult to prove that they would save money by purchasing at the Kitchen. The wife of the laboring man made no estimate on the cost of her own labor. Besides, the Kitchen required cash payment.

In addition to this missionary work of the kitchen, there are a number of philanthropic women, who have undertaken to educate the working girls in the art of cookery. It is becoming an acknowledged fact that "religion" does not set well on indigestible food. The "hereafter" and a colic cannot distract the mind at the same time.

The success of the Household Economic Association of New York has been extraordinary of late. The free lectures are attended by crowds of working girls, who will marry in time. One of its most important objects is the instruction of girls who are willing to serve as cooks. After a half century of misery in the kitchens the women have discovered that the very simplest way to get good cooks is to educate them. Only three were no women, gifted of Heaven, who dared to undertake the establishment of cooking schools. Generations of women made miserable by kitchen troubles have lived and died without coming together and resolving that they would have good cooks, even if it took some trouble to educate them.

The lamentable deficiency of the Federal Constitution which made provision for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but entirely omitted any provision for the education of cooks, has caused a century of misery. But the people have suddenly expanded in the line of Cuba, the Philippines, and good cooking. The next generation of women may enjoy peace in the kitchen.

THE NEGRO WINS.

A jury of white men recently gave a verdict in favor of a negro against some white lynchers to the amount of \$50,000. This verdict, the Minneapolis Times says, is the beginning of a millennium. The trouble out of which the suit was begun did not arise out of brutal acts which recently overthrew the reason of the people of Georgia, but from a chicken-stealing incident. The jury that would justify lynching, as Kentucky juries have repeatedly done, when a brutal crime is involved, will protect the negro in all other respects. It is a common experience at the South that the negroes prefer to be tried before whites, rather than before a black jury, in both civil and criminal matters. It is only when his social condition is involved that he mistrusts the whites.

The verdict of \$50,000 given to the negro in a civil suit indicates the desire of the whites to treat the negro justly. At the same time the jury were probably of the opinion that the amount could not be collected.

Not a Hospital.

The report that the Club Hotel and premises are to be fitted up as a sanitarium is all a mistake. While the new owners of this choice Beretania street property are medical men, they have no intention of using the place in connection with practice. The building is to undergo general repairs, after which it will be open to lease. The holding is the old Dickson homestead, one of the landmarks of Honolulu.

Capt. Dan. Haskell Dead.

Daniel H. Haskell, one of the best-known of the Golden Gate pilots, died in San Francisco on the 23d. He was formerly captain of the tug Fearless, now the Ironhorse. Last year he superintended the work of taking the Alaska Commercial Company's river boats from Dutch Harbor to St. Michael. He is quite well known in Honolulu, having visited here a couple of years ago.

WAR YET WAGES

Fighting Between Americans and Insurgents.

DEADLY CAMPAIGN STILL ON

Funston and Lawton Do Effective Work—Commission—Figuring on the End of It.

MANILA, May 24.—8 P. M.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah Battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Arita. The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly, and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and Gen. MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts.

The Montana Regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas Regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick. The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured, and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

MANILA, May 24.—Gen. Lawton has withdrawn practically all of his command to Malolos. His march toward Manila at this time indicates an abandonment of the campaign for the rainy season, which is due. It is said that Gen. Otis plans to keep all of the rivers clean by the use of gunboats, and thus have a base of supply independent of roads and railways.

MANILA—May 24.—6:25 P. M.—Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, forming Gen. Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Balinas yesterday, escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid with Gen. Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country and hard fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty rifles.

It developed today that five men instead of one were drowned by the sinking of a raft loaded with soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment at the Pasig ferry. Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Maj. Bell, a reconnoitering party consisting of two companies of the Fourth Cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arita yesterday.

Gen. Lawton, with the rest of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, Gen. Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila. The Spanish newspaper, Oceanic, has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Journal's Washington special says: The President received dispatches today from Gen. Otis and Professor Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission. The features were the proposition of Gen. Otis to continue the war unceasingly until the absolute surrender of the Filipinos is effected, and the proposition of Professor Schurman to endeavor to secure the same end by diplomacy.

The result of the Cabinet conference may be stated briefly as follows: First, that Gen. Otis will prosecute the campaign with vigor and after his own style; second, that all possible means be tried to get before the Filipino people the terms of the President, by which they may secure a lasting and advantageous peace.

For two weeks, if the weather permits, the fighting will be pushed by Otis in all directions, but with the especial view to guarding the railroad running north and to put the densely populated sections of Luzon near Manila under American control. After this is accomplished and the rainy season makes marching impossible the plan is to erect blockhouses and establish garrisons at the stations on the line of the railway captured by the Americans, in the productive and populous eastern section and in the south, along the shores of Laguna de Bay and the strip between that lake and Manila bay.

Fourth of July.

A meeting for organization for a Fourth of July celebration is soon to be held. Perhaps there will be two meetings, as there are in existence committees representing both the Hawaiian and American Fourth. It was on this great day that the Republic of the Islands was proclaimed. In former years the fund for the two celebrations has been practically a common one, and the observance all one program. This will probably be the case again. A call for council on independence day doings will likely be issued today or tomorrow.

On Oahu Plantation.

The directors and a few of the principal stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Company made a tour of inspection of the mill and plantation yesterday. They were very much pleased with the condition of everything. The mill is running steadily and the cane looks well.

IS A FLEET QUEEN

Sherman, Best of all Transports,
Now Here.

HAS NEARLY 2,000 PASSENGERS

Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant Aboard—
Other Officers—Supplies for
Manila—Dimensions.

At the Pacific Mail wharf is the Leviathan United States army transport Sherman, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with nearly 2000 souls on board, bound for Manila.

The Sherman is the finest troop ship in the world. She was formerly the Mobile, of the Atlantic Line plying between New York and London. She was fitted up for a troop ship at Cramps yards, and took troops for the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez Canal. She is 445 feet long, 49 feet beam, 34 feet depth of hold, 5780 tons gross register; she has four boilers, capable of producing steam equal to 3600 horse power; her engines are triple expansion; she has twin screws and her propellers are 21 feet pitch. She carries a crew of 175 men.

Besides the troops the Sherman carries a large supply of stores, 5000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Capt. C. H. Grant is sailing master of the Sherman. During the late war he was in command of the United States steamer Governor Russell.

On board the Sherman are two brigadier generals, three colonels, 55 other commissioned officers, 1761 enlisted men and a dozen or more quartermasters and postal clerks for the Philippines.

Of the Sixth United States Infantry are 1452 enlisted men, under command of Col. E. R. Kellogg. There are also 309 recruits and casuals organized in two provisional companies; a detached engineer corps of 80; a detached signal corps of 11; and a hospital corps of 113.

Civilians on board are J. O. West, Deputy Collector of Customs at Manila; George J. Kavanaugh, staff correspondent of the Chicago Record, who was all through the war in the West Indies; E. A. Kipp, of the Minneapolis Journal, and M. L. Fox, of the Sioux Falls Press.

The following are the officers on board the Sherman: Sixth Infantry: Col. Edward R. Kellogg, commander; Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Miner; Capt. G. B. Walker, E. A. Byrne, C. Byrne, Z. W. Torrey, Omar Bundy, W. L. Samson, E. A. Moore and W. K. Jones; First Lieutenants E. T. Cole, H. J. Hunt, W. H. Simons, W. E. Leason, J. B. Schindler, H. V. Evans, J. V. Heib, W. F. Nesbitt, R. J. Maxey. Second Lieutenants F. S. L. Price, Marshall Childs, James Pierre Drouillard, L. P. Sheinble, A. M. Vetherill, H. A. Hanigan and Richards. Surgeons, Capt. Chas. Lynch, and acting assistant surgeons, H. E. Menage, B. F. Vaneder, W. L. Whittington and John Halseil.

The most noted man aboard is Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who takes a command in the Philippines. Brig. Gen. E. T. Bates is also a passenger. He is a veteran of the Cuban campaign. Col. E. H. Liscum, who was under Gen. Lawton and Col. Powell are also on board. Other officers are Lieut. Col. Miner and Maj. Jas. Canby, of the Sixth Infantry; Maj. Benjamin Holloway, paymaster; and Maj. L. L. Seaman, surgeon.

The Sherman was the admiration of hundreds of visitors who inspected her yesterday and were shown over the magnificent ship by her courteous officers.

All on board speak of the fine trip down, which was made without a mishap in 6 days and 12 hours, sailing at 9:15 p. m. on the 22nd with day's runs as follows: 147, 264, 290, 289, 310, 267 and 212.

First Officer C. F. Roberts, who has been on the Sherman all the way round the world, is very popular aboard the ship. The Sherman arrived in Manila from New York March 22nd, and Officer Roberts, as soon as he could get ashore, trudged out to the front where Gen. Otis' line of battle was getting ready before Malabon to engage Aguinaldo's forces. Behind trenches on Sunday, March 26th, stockaded with uprisings of loopholed corrugated iron were the Filipinos, awaiting the Second Oregon Infantry who, spooling tactics, rushed pell mell forward yelling as only the "web-foot" can yell. Dropping their guns the Filipinos fled and the Oregonians chased them up and beyond Malabon, leaving behind another regiment, which was too close in on the enemy's flank. Where was Officer Roberts all this time? He was among the boys, yelling with the rest of them, having grabbed up a stray Mauser from one of the dead rebels. He can tell of many heroic deeds on that deadly field and how splendid a sight it was to see Uncle Sam's boys put the foe to flight.

The Sherman will take the Oregon boys home when she returns to the coast and the transport Logan will probably embark the California regiment, which sailed in the first expedition.

Paymasters Holloway and Canby were busy yesterday disbursing something over \$10,000 in bright ten and five dollar gold pieces, newly coined, to the Artillery boys here and in strong boxes under heavy guard is \$1,000,000 for the boys at Manila. By this afternoon it is thought the Honolulu garrison will be paid off and it is possible that the Sherman will sail for Manila tonight as the coaling will be finished this morning.

Harvard Examinations.

The dates which have been set for the Harvard examinations in Honolulu are June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

These examinations are for admission not only to the Freshman class of Harvard college, but to the Law, Medical, Dental, Scientific and Veterinary schools and to Radcliffe college for women as well. Successful candidates receive a certificate of admission to Harvard university, which is good at any future time and which is also accepted as evidence of preparation at almost every other university in the United States. Information, specimen examination papers, etc., will be gladly given by any of the following Harvard graduates now in Honolulu: J. Q. Wood, '95; F. D. Greany, '96; R. E. Woodward, '95.

INVITED TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 26.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of Parliament for the Central division of Sheffield and Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York Regiment to visit England. He wrote to Col. Daniel Appleton recently, asking him to send a delegation, if possible, to march with the Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park, when the Prince of Wales will review all the London volunteers on July 6th.

GEN. FRED D. GRANT.

Soldier Son of the Great Soldier a Honolulu Visitor.

Brig. Gen. Fred Grant is on board the Sherman, bound for Manila, where he will take part in the campaign against Aguinaldo.

Gen. Fred Grant is the eldest son of the great war General. The resemblance to his father is most striking. The trim of the beard, the square face, the gray-blue eyes, and the quiet, unassuming manner, all contribute to the likeness. He was born just forty-nine years ago yesterday. He accompanied his father to the Civil War and was in five battles before he was thirteen years old. In 1873 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Sherman as Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he took part in nearly every expedition against the Indians. He made the tour of the world with his father in 1879, and subsequent to the latter's death was Commissioner of New York Police and Ambassador to Vienna.

Gen. Grant is charmed with Honolulu, which, he says, is far ahead of any city of Cuba or Porto Rico. He spent yesterday in driving about the city, and was delighted with the beauty and picturesqueness of the place.

IN CUBA.

The Soldier and Friends Are in a Savage Humor.

HAVANA, May 21.—Gen. Gomez is fast losing prestige with his army, and anti-Gomez leaders are taking every opportunity to increase the feeling of bitterness. Cuban officers were forced into accepting the last agreement between Gen. Brooke and Gomez to disarm quietly and hand over their arms to the municipal authorities by the the strong feeling of the Cuban people against further delay, and their desire to see the men go to work, but now that it is probable that another hitch has arisen, they condemn Gomez for ever entering into negotiations with the United States, declaring that he has been a tool in American hands. The quietness is prevailing among old Assemblymen, and the strong anti-American element of the Cubans looks suspicious. Under the present conditions it is the black element, wherein the danger lies. Their leaders are most bitter against American occupation.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The prospects for the accomplishment of anything of any account by the peace congress are discouraging, indeed. The difference developed thus early is between Great Britain and Russia. The Czar's representative will not listen to the proposal to neutralize property at sea during a war.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A San cable from Colon says: A rumor which has reached here from Bocas del Toro states that the Nicaraguan gunboat San Jacinto fired at the American cruiser Detroit, and that the latter replied, sinking the gunboat. The report lacks confirmation.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides, one pays out 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by

BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

A WOMAN'S WORD

Writes on the Trying
Problem of Servants.

Many Difficulties to be Faced — Great Need of Training — Organized Necessary — Sympathy.

Editor P. C. A.: In your semi-weekly issue of the Hawaiian Gazette, May 5th, I notice an article in regard to cooks.

I wished to write to you at the time, to thank you for giving your attention to what is getting to be a very serious matter, for the housekeepers of the Hawaiian Islands, but my washman was new and my cook very fresh. In more ways than one, so when night came I hadn't strength left to wield a pen.

Your sympathy (and we seldom get much of that), together with your valuable suggestions as to the manner of bettering conditions, should not pass unnoticed. Excellent articles are on every hand treating of "How to manage servants," but these are not much use to the class of people here who get nothing but empty-headed, untutored "Japs" to work upon—Japs who, often, at starting, do not understand a single word that is said to them, except ten or fifteen dollars a month.

What we must have, and that soon, as you say, is organization. If the women of Honolulu once make up their minds to take hold of this thing they will do it thoroughly and well, as they do everything. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether may accomplish much if we are only determined and earnest.

I do not feel competent to discuss methods. The school of some sort will, no doubt, be necessary if we are to continue using Chinese and Japanese immigrants. I really believe they do not realize how little they give in return for the time, trouble and money that is spent on them. In fact, do any of us value much that which we get easily? So, I say, should it ever reach the point of a training school, let them pay a fee for instruction. It would help defray some of the expenses and make them more appreciative.

Above all there must be more honor and loyalty to each other, on the part of those who hire, than has heretofore been the case.

I hope some woman more capable than I, may be moved to take up her pen and carry this on. There could be no harm in a little discussion. Yours, very sincerely,

E. C. R.

The attitude of the large majority of men and women in matters of reform is generally that of the residents on a street in which a dead dog lies. The men look at it at first, and compare notes on the ownership; each one says: "Somebody ought to take that dog away." The small boy goes home and says at the dinner table, "Pa, why don't you take away that dead dog?" Pa says, "The police ought to take him off." Then the women discuss the situation through the telephone. The question is through every telephone. Why don't somebody take away the dead dog? Some good woman writes to the newspaper saying that it is an outrage to leave the dog there. Then the dog begins to smell bad. The men confer on the street corners about it, and end up with damning everybody, and the chattering on the subject is like a conference of angry mynah birds. The police say there is no appropriation for removing deceased dogs. The Cabinet holds a meeting over the subject, and the finance committee objects to the expense because it may draw down the balance in the Government vaults. President Dole, under the advice of Earnest Patriots, writes to Washington about it. The Surveyor's department proceeds to triangulate the piece of land in which the dog lies, and the meteorologist takes the temperature of the surrounding air.

At the end of the third day the neighbors get together, say little, but chip in ten cents apiece, and a Chinaman wheels up a barrow, carts the dog off and buries him.

It is about in this way that reforms are made. The great, the supreme moment in any cause, whether it be the emancipation of a race, or the removal of a nuisance, is when talk ceases and action begins. As it is the lot of women to suffer forever on account of Eve's escapade, they will probably contrive to suffer the miseries of the kitchen, until some Joan d'Arc rises up and begins a holy crusade against bad cooks. Then the women will fall into line and the reformation will be made. The simplest way of improving the cooking service is for the women to chip in and pay an energetic person a good salary, and place the reform on a business basis.—Editor P. C. A.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry blood and flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

VEDETTE WHEELS

Are good wheels; they are made by the makers of the great COLUMBIA wheel. We sell them at \$35.00; you get more than your money's worth. We received a few of these wheels and a good stock of the Columbias, Chainless and Chain, by the "MOANA" and they will be on sale after 7 a. m. Monday, May 29th. If applications for wheels are in excess of the number of available wheels they will be assigned pro rata.

Assessable wheels will be sold at \$55.00 and \$65.00 for Columbia Chain, \$90.00 for Columbia Chainless and Vedettes are \$37.50. Paid up wheels are sold at \$5.00 less on the Columbia and \$2.50 less for Vedettes.

This stock (of wheels) will likely be largely oversubscribed; so if you want one apply for ten.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

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MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1806.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,975,000.

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REDUCTION OF RATES,
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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA.

COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 161,650,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 167,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£10,558,000

1. Authorized Capital.....£2,700,000
Subscribed.....£2,700,000
Paid up Capital.....£687,000 0

2. Fire Fund.....£2,548,000 7 8
3. Life and Annuity Fund.....£10,137,000 0

£13,558,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch.....£561,877 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....£1,376,411 1 0

£6,927,990 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Star Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

A FRIEND BACK

Return to Port of the U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia.

In Honolulu Naval Row Once More, Is From Samoa—To Be Here Ten Days.

From away off in the sunlit southern horizon, in the small hours of yesterday morning came the white cruiser Philadelphia, which has been absent from these waters some two months in Samoa, having sailed hence on February 21st, and arrived in Apia March 4th.

At 8 o'clock she steamed into the channel and dropped her anchor in her old berth in naval row, saluted by the Russian frigate Razboynik with thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Kautz. This was returned by the Philadelphia's guns and the hoisting of the Star's flag at the masthead.

The Philadelphia sailed from Apia on her return May 21st and had a pleasant trip all the way up. Although having a foul bottom the time was about ten and a half days. The Philadelphia will remain in Honolulu ten days, and then sail for San Francisco, where she will be put in the dry dock and after a thorough cleaning will sail on a cruise up the northwest coast.

There are but few changes among the Philadelphia's officers, except those occasioned by the sad loss of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan. Admiral Kautz is accompanied by his staff, Lieut. W. G. Miller and Ensign Sellers. The other officers in the Philadelphia are as follows: Capt. Edwin White, commander; Lieut. Com. W. S. Hughes, navigating officer; Lieut. G. H. Brown, H. A. Field, F. H. Scofield and J. H. Hetherington, watch officers; Lieut. Bates, chief engineer; Chaplain S. McAllister, Fleet Surgeon Street, Fleet Paymaster Stanton, Fleet Marine Officer Perkins, P. A. Engineer Bush, Surgeon Lung, Assistant Engineer McMorris, Assistant Surgeon Odell, Cadets Pettengill, Babcock, Sweet, Fleet Pay Clerk Doyle, Carpenter Barton, Gunner Jaffey and Boatswain Crogan. Lieut. Hughes takes the place of Lansdale, killed in Samoa.

Admiral Kautz would not discuss Samoan matters further than to give a general sketch of the situation, which has already been published. He is of the opinion that the Commission would deal justly by all parties and give satisfaction.

On the bridge of the cruiser, in the canopies which were taken to Apia by the U. S. S. Badger, are the bodies of the dead heroes, Lieut. V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, who lost their lives in defense of their country's flag in the Samoan jungle. In the royal cemetery at Mullinua are interred the bodies of the other brave men of the Philadelphia who fell before the bullets of the Samoans. They are Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman E. Edsall and Privates Thomas Holloway and John E. Mudge, United States Marine Corps.

New Charity Society.

The meeting of Catholic men was held last evening at the Mission and organized a charity society. It will be conducted on a broad plan. There will be no race or color distinction. Catholics of all conditions, whether active members or not, will be assisted if deserving. The Bishop of Panapolis will be at the head. A committee was appointed with A. S. Humphreys chairman, to draw up a constitution and by-laws. They will report at the next meeting, which will be announced later.

Still a Mystery.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the child found at Kakaako a few days ago was held yesterday afternoon. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, as Coroner, summoned the following jury: John Kuana, Joe Kolana, Ben Kaapa, Tom Heona, A. B. Hoe and P. K. Kalanoo. After listening to the testimony of Dr. Emerson and the parties who had found the body, the jury returned a verdict that the child had come to her death at some place and from causes unknown.

Kawalaho Wedding.

Miss Martha Keanohou and Mr. Mahoe Aina were married last evening at Kawalaho Seminary, Rev. H. R. Parker officiating. The ceremonies took place in the large assembly room. Mr. Hoke acted as best man, while Miss Kuhlman performed the duties of bridesmaid. A large number of elegant presents was displayed on two tables. There were about 200 guests present. After the ceremony light refreshments were served.

Steamer Kaula.

The new steamer Kaula, now building at Hay & Wright's shipyard at San Francisco for Wilder's Steamship Company, will be about the same dimensions as the steamer Hawaii, of the same company. She will have a carrying capacity of 2000 bags of sugar, and have a length of 130 feet, 20 feet beam and 12 feet depth. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco will furnish the machinery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 30.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, C. H. Grant, from San Francisco, May 22; 1761 enlisted men for Manila.

Wednesday, May 31.

Am. bktn. Robert Sudden, S. G. Birkholm, from Newcastle, April 10; 893 tons of coal to order.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Kukulhaele; 5516 bags sugar, 35 bags coffee, 20 sundries, 7 deck passengers.
Stmr. James Makee, Tallett, from Kapaa; 2501 bags sugar, 67 bags rice, 25 sundries.

Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, 133 days from New York with general cargo to Brewer & Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Ger. ship Vega, Bommerman, 151 days from London; 1900 tons of general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Thursday, June 1.

Br. S. S. Gaelic, William Finch, from San Francisco, May 25; 37 tons general merchandise, 50 cabin, 19 stowage passengers, to H. Hackfeld & Co.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Kautz, Captain Edwin White, from Apia, May 21.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 7 hrs. from Lahaina, 4400 bags of sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, 10 days from Yokohama, pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 30.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Hanamaloa, Stmr. Nosaun, Pederson, Nawiliwili, Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Hanapepe.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, Hilo, Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului, Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kaula, Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kona and Kau.

Wednesday, May 31.

Stmr. Ke Au Hon, Mosher, Kaula ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tallett, Kapaa, Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco.

Thursday, June 1.

Stmr. Maui, Weisarth, Paauhau, Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honolulu, Ship Port George, Charles C. Morse, San Francisco.

Br. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, Japan and China, Schr. Kawailani, Oahu ports.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, C. H. Grant, Manila.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, May 19, schr. A. M. Baxter, from Kahului; May 18, brig W. G. Irwin, from Honolulu; May 20, stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu; bk. S. C. Allen, from Honolulu.

Sailed, May 19, bktn. Planter, for Honolulu; May 18, schr. Muriel, for Kahului; May 17, brig Lurline, for Honolulu; up and loading, For Hilo: ship Australia, Clyde, For Honolulu; ship Australia, Clyde, May 31, 2 p. m.; bk. Diamond Head, loads May 22; bark R. P. Rithet, sails May 25; bk. Alden Besse and schr. Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, May 18, schr. A. G. West, from Honolulu; schr. Azalea, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, May 17, stmr. Monmouthshire, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—To sail, May 16, stmr. Carlisle City, for Honolulu. Arrived, prior to May 20, stmr. Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu.

CRESCENT CITY—Passed, May 20, bktn. Amella, from Port Blakeley, for Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Arrived, May 21, stmr. Garonne, from Honolulu.

SAN DIEGO—Sailed, May 21, stmr. Belgian King, for Yokohama.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, May 19, schr. Wm. Renton, from Honolulu; May 20, schooner Carrier Dove, King Cyrus and W. F. Jewett, all from Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Arrived, May 17, U. S. A. T. Charles Nelson, from Manila, and sailed for San Francisco May 19.

MANILA—Arrived, May 18, U. S. A. T. Warren, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, May 23, stmr. Warrimoo, for Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Sailed, May 22, U. S. A. T. Pennsylvania, for San Francisco; stmr. St. Paul for San Francisco.

MANILA—Arrived, May 24, U. S. A. T. Newport, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, May 23, stmr. Australia, 6 days 11 hrs. 21 min. from Honolulu; bk. Alden Besse, 28 days from Honolulu; bk. Albert, 17 days from Honolulu; bk. S. N. Castle, 20 days from Honolulu; bktn. S. G. Wilder, 21 days from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A. J. West, Am. schr., 483 tons (now at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co. Prior to arrival.

W. G. Irwin, Am. brig, 330 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in O. S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Sons Co.

S. C. Allen, Am. bk., 632 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

Albert, Am. bk., 624 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

Alden Besse, Am. bk., 812 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Sons Co.

Any Turner, Am. bk., 900 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, H. L. in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.

John Raa, Haw. ship, 2712 tons—Lumber from Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay, C. Z. Prior to arrival.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn., 357 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., 464 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Spreckels Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Sons Co.

The schooner Mary E. Foster's cargo for San Francisco is 29,121 bags of sugar shipped by Alexander & Baldwin and Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Capt. S. G. Birkholm, of the bark Robert Sudden, which arrived coal-laden from Newcastle yesterday, is a brother of Capt. Birkholm, of the schooner Inca, now in port, and also of Capt. Birkholm, of the lumber schooner P. S. Redfield, well known in this port. The Robert Sudden reports an uneventful voyage from Newcastle, whence she sailed on April 10th.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. James Makee, from Kapaa, May 31.—Mrs. Werner, Mr. Kanuhulu and 14 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, June 1.—For Honolulu: Miss Virginia Parsons, W. H. Baird, H. Schultze, Mrs. H. Schultze, E. Pilgram, J. H. Pierce, C. L. Wright, Miss Zita Wright, Miss K. Cartwright and maid, H. G. Dillingham, H. D. Silliman, Nelson Lansing, Oliver Lansing, Rev. M. S. Levy, Miss Miriam B. Levy, Mrs. J. Schwartz and child, J. McGavin, H. D. Bentley, Mrs. H. D. Bentley, Mrs. M. J. Jewell, Mrs. Cora S. Wooley, Master Waldon D. Wooley, Miss Alice Atwood, Geo. de la Vergne, H. Goldstein, Mrs. H. Goldstein, G. Kirchhoff, Mrs. G. Kirchhoff, Thomas Wells, Mrs. Thomas Wells, Miss Emma Wells, L. Gordon, E. C. McCall, D. A. Dowsett, Mrs. D. A. Dowsett, W. H. Cornwell, S. J. Ruddell, H. R. Macfarlane, Walter Macfarlane, C. O. Berger, Miss Olga Berger, T. B. McLean, Dr. H. H. Maynard, Mrs. H. H. Maynard, George McLagan, Mrs. Annie Cummins, For Yokohama: M. Kojima, J. C. Bentz, Master Max A. Laughlin, I. Kadono, I. P. Eppinger, P. Deardorf, Mrs. P. Deardorf, Master M. Deardorf, H. Blumenstein, Mrs. Ida Kite and infant, For Nagasaki: Mrs. H. A. Nicholson and child, Rush McCargar, For Hongkong: Mrs. Caroline Williams, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman, Ensign W. S. Croley, Dr. F. F. Sprague, Capt. H. J. McGrath.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, June 1.—H. P. Baldwin and three deck.

From the Orient, per stmr. Doric, June 1.—Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Miss Grace Cooke, Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mrs. H. Stockbridge, Mr. Arthur List, Mrs. Arthur List, T. Tanaka, Frank J. Grace.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, May 30.—Mrs. Adachi and servant, Ernest Parker, Miss F. Deacon, Mrs. J. C. Axtell, J. G. Rothwell, T. C. Davies, H. J. Lyman, R. A. Lyman, C. H. Ramsay, O. G. Traphagen, Mr. Walsh, J. H. McDonough, B. F. Cook, P. W. Stecher, E. H. Adams and wife, J. A. Buck, J. A. Buck, Jr., W. Buck, Charles Norder and servant, Mr. Beck, Mr. Meyer, Robert Collins, W. H. Shipman, O. Shipman, Chew Man, Mrs. J. John, J. A. McCandless.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 30.—W. O. Aiken, wife, child and servant, Rev. W. Ault, W. E. Beckwith, A. Hocking, W. C. Crook, Miss Ella Thrum, J. W. Kaneakua, Mrs. Momena and child, Fusi, Afook, Mary Keomakani.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 30.—J. B. Castle and wife, W. N. Armstrong, P. McLean, Mrs. A. W. Neeley, Miss Shaw, S. S. Annie Beers, Miss Alapai, Mrs. Kauka, Dr. Atcherly, Henry Blake, A. Cockburn, R. V. Wood and wife, Master Nahale, S. Haanlo.

For Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 30.—F. Gay, Mr. Bompke and wife, A. Lucas, W. Thompson, Con Chock, Miss A. Christian, J. F. Fowler, W. M. Broyle, J. M. Sims, Mr. Campbell, G. W. Mahukou, A. P. Boller, J. L. Buchanan, K. Kawamoto, T. Isaki, D. E. Horner and wife, H. A. Allen, Chong Wah, Ah Sing, Ah Chock.

For Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hon, May 31.—J. E. Rodgers and wife, Geo. W. Smith, M. McCallan.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, May 31.—J. H. Kahilina.

For Yokohama, per stmr. Gaelic, June 1.—W. B. Tuttle, M. Martin, A. Siman, J. G. Aburto, C. Luto, Mr. Marsh, J. E. Duff.

For San Francisco, per ship Fort George, June 1.—D. F. Thrum, Mrs. Lishman, John Lishman, Miss Hyde, Allen M. Hyde.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, June 2.—Miss A. B. Clapperton, Miss M. Tanett, H. W. Schmidt, C. L. Shanklin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhoit, Miss Jerome, Mrs. T. H. Hobson, Miss K. Gray, Misses Hobson (2), F. H. Marshall, wife and child, Mr. and Miss Patton, Miss Carr, G. B. Pettengill, F. R. App, S. F. Alexander, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, Mrs. L. Roy, Miss M. Paris, F. H. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, H. P. Baldwin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Evans, Mrs. V. Hunt and child, A. D. Harlan, W. J. Brown, A. C. Paulmeier, C. Christian.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

S. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, Captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, May 29, bk. George C. Perkins, 4 days from Honolulu; commenced loading sugar May 30.

The schooner Mary E. Foster's cargo for San Francisco is 29,121 bags of sugar shipped by Alexander & Baldwin and Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Capt. S. G. Birkholm, of the bark Robert Sudden, which arrived coal-laden from Newcastle yesterday, is a brother of Capt. Birkholm, of the schooner Inca, now in port, and also of Capt. Birkholm, of the lumber schooner P. S. Redfield, well known in this port. The Robert Sudden reports an uneventful voyage from Newcastle, whence she sailed on April 10th.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The ship George Curtis is at Oceanic wharf.

The Doric will leave at 6 o'clock this evening.

The ship Aryan is loading ballast at Pacific Mail wharf.

The transport Sheridan arrived in San Francisco May 24th from Manila.

The schooner Chas. R. Wilson sails for the coast at 9 o'clock this morning.

The bark Andrew Welch sails with a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco next week.

The American steamer Matewan, 2499 tons, is on the berth at Norfolk.

The British ship Karoo, Bass, 1265 tons, has been chartered at Shanghai for Honolulu.

The ship Port George, for San Francisco yesterday, had a cargo of 55,266 bags of sugar, valued at \$254,883.

The United States army transport Sherman left Pacific Mail wharf and anchored outside early yesterday and about noon sailed for Manila.

The Oriental liner Gaelic docked at Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning from San Francisco and sailed for China and Japan at 10 o'clock last night.

On account of the large amount of freight offering the Iwalani, for Honolulu and Kukulhaele, scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon, will not leave until 9 o'clock this morning.

Domination (British ship) now 132 days out from Honolulu for British Columbia, is evidently lost. She has never been seen since leaving Honolulu, from whence she sailed under command of Capt. Jones, January 19th.

The steamer Ellihu Thomson finished discharging her cargo of sugar at Crockett's in San Francisco bay May 19th and the disabled vessel was towed to Howard-street wharf, where repairs will be made to her machinery.

The transport Sherman, the finest vessel of its class afloat, was built for carrying live cattle across the Atlantic. She had been in service some time when purchased by the United States and fitted as a transport at Cramps'.

The United States army transport Zealandia is due in San Francisco June 5th from Nagasaki and will return immediately to Manila with troops.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, a member of Admiral Miller's staff, will be on board in command of a squad of sailors.

Geo. R. Kingsland, chief engineer of the Sherman, was here twenty-eight years ago aboard the old side-wheeler Yokota. At present Chief Kingsland has fifteen engineers on his staff. He found old friends here in Andrew Brown, C. A. Graham and "Billy" Johnson.

The 9 o'clock gun from the Philadelphia awakened the echoes along the harbor front last night. The band, the fine bell which musically sounds the hours, the bugler, the shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle, and, best of all, the flagship's band, are the things that make the big cruiser welcome to the port again.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19. M. I. R. cruiser Razboynik, Russowich, Valparaiso, May 29.

U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, Kautz, Apia, June 1.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Walker, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. H. Bendixon, Olsen, Newcastle, April 25.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, April 26.

Haw. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, April 23.

Am. ship Aryan, Whittier, Norfolk, April 28.

Am. ship Standard, Getchell, Tacoma, May 1.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, May 8.

Am. schr. Inca, Berkholm, Newcastle, May 15.

Am. bk. Skagit, Robinson, Port Townsend, May 15.

Am. schr. Chas. R. Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, May 18.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco, May 18.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, May 18.

Am. ship Star of Russia, Hatfield, Nainai, May 24.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, May 26.

Br. ship Kilmorey, Milne, London, May 27.

Ger. ship Vega, Bommerman, London, May 31.

Am. bktn. Robert Sudden, Birkholm, May 31.

Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, New York, May 31.

Stmr. Doric, Smith, Yokohama, June 1.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in July.

Vessel, Geneva, Am. bg. Clipperton Island Albany, Ger. bk. Westport.

City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle.

Blairmore, Br. ship Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle.

Amptitrite, Br. ship London Planter, Am. bk. San Francisco.

H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. Liverpool Foochow Suesy-Haw. bk. New York.

John C. Potter, Am. bk. Newcastle Antiope, Br. bk. Nitrate ports.

Alden Besse, Am. bk. San Francisco Honolulu, Am. schr. San Francisco.

Sarmiento, Ar. H. S. San Francisco R. P. Rithet, Haw. bk. S. P. Diamond Head, Haw. bk. S. F. Alice Cooke, Am. schr. Puget Sound.

Kuma Claudia, Am. schr. Eureka Lillebonne, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor.

Amelia, Am. bktn. Blakeley.

Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship New York.

THE STOCK SALES FOR ONE MONTH.

Shares Transferred and Highest and Lowest Prices.

The following is the official statement of sales of stock by members of the Honolulu Stock Exchange during the month of May, the bulletin being dated the 31st:

Stock Name	No. Shares
American Assessable	135
American Paid-up	244
Ewa	83
Hawaiian Agricultural	192
Hawaiian Sugar	203
Honolulu	25
Honokaa	80
Kihel Assessable	3375
Kihel Paid-up	45
Kona Assessable	10
Maunaloa Assessable	470
McBryde Assessable	275
Oahu	670
Ookala	2830
Olaa	460
Panohau	430
Panohau Mill	194
Waimanalo Assessable	505
Wilder S. S. Co.	20
Mutual Telephone	200
Oahu Railway & Land Co.	135

BONDS.

Hawaiian Sixes \$5500
Oahu Railway & Land Co. 5500

The very greatest range in price was in American Sugar Assessable—\$56 to \$107.50. The paid-up of American fluctuated from \$120 to \$152.50. Ewa was \$250 and \$400. H.-A. (Pahala) was \$270 and \$290. H.-S. (Makaweli) was \$220 and \$225. Honolulu was \$400 and \$425.50. Kihel assessable was \$15 to \$